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New combinations, *Scheffersomyces amazonensis* and *S. ergatensis*

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Abstract — On the basis of gene sequence analyses, two new combinations are proposed for the genus *Scheffersomyces* (*Saccharomycotina*, *Debaryomycetaceae*).

Key words — *Ascomycota*, xylose-fermenting yeasts.

Introduction

Based on recent radical changes to the rules governing the nomenclature of pleomorphic fungi (McNeill et al. 2012: Article 59), seven new combinations were made in the *Scheffersomyces* clade (*Saccharomycotina, Debaryomycetaceae*) supported by a multilocus phylogenetic analysis, and three new species were described in *Scheffersomyces* (Urbina & Blackwell 2012). Here we propose two additional new combinations in *Scheffersomyces* for species included in the same phylogenetic analysis, *Candida amazonensis* and *C. ergatensis*.

Taxonomy

Scheffersomyces amazonensis (Cadete, M.A. Melo, M.R. Lopes, Zilli, M.J.S. Vital, F.C.O. Gomes, Lachance & C.A. Rosa) Urbina & M. Blackw., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB 563718

≡ *Candida amazonensis* Cadete, M.A. Melo, M.R. Lopes, Zilli, M.J.S. Vital, F.C.O. Gomes, Lachance & C.A. Rosa, International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology 62: 1439, 2012.

Scheffersomyces ergatensis (Santa María) Urbina & M. Blackw., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB 801388

≡ *Candida ergatensis* Santa María, Anales del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrarias, Agricola, Madrid 1: 85, 1971.

Discussion

An ex-type culture of *Candida amazonensis* UFMG-HMD-26.3^T (= CBS 12363 = NRRL Y-48762) was included in the multilocus phylogenetic analysis (Urbina & Blackwell 2012), but a new combination for this taxon was not proposed because the species name had not yet been effectively published at the time of our revision. A second taxon included in our analysis and in the *Scheffersomyces* clade, *Candida ergatensis* NRRL Y-17652^T (= CBS 6248) was inadvertently omitted from our taxonomic revision (Urbina & Blackwell 2012).

Both *S. amazonensis* and *S. ergatensis* were isolated from rotted wood, and they share the ability to ferment glucose, galactose, and the disaccharide cellobiose, and assimilate other wood components such as D-xylose and D-arabinose (Santa María 1971, Cadete et al. 2012).

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